[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ.

Received up to 26th July, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 890 copies.

Burma.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 21st July, says that 25,000 British troops have been employed for the last six months in restoring peace and order in Burma, but in vain. The Burmans, who were represented to be very anxious for the establishment of British rule in their country, have not yet acquiesced in the new state of things. A military police force 2,000 strong has lately been sent to Burma. It remains to be seen what these reinforcements will achieve. Lord Lytton picked an unnecessary quarrel with the Afghans which involved an immense expenditure. Similarly Lord Dufferin unnecessarily declared war against Theebaw, which also threatens to cost some millions sterling. If Government spends the revenues on such useless wars, how will necessary reforms be introduced in the administration, how will the people get any relief from heavy taxation, and how will the public debt be reduced? Natives have no representatives in the Government of India or in Parliament. On the one hand Government appoints Commissions to reduce the public

expenditure, while, on the other, it carries on wars in order to make new acquisitions of territory. Under these circumstances the people cannot be fully loyal and contented as they otherwise would be.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, adverting to the continued disturbances in Burma, proposes that half the province be made over to a Burman prince, who should be some claimant to the throne, and half retained by Government. The restoration of a part of the province would satisfy the claimant and lead to a speedy stoppage of the rebellion.

The same.

Circulation, 350 copies

The *Mittrá Vilás* (Lahore), of the 19th July, adverting to Mahárája Dalip Singh's recent letter published in the *Times of India*, observes that some native newspapers say that the Panjabis sympathize with him and that Government should conciliate him in order to prevent him from going over to the Russian Government. The *Vilás* is of opinion that the Panjabis have no sympathy with him, and that he will not benefit by placing himself under the protection of the Russians. He should have been satisfied with his pension which was fairly large.

Mahárája Dalip Singh.

Circulation, 102 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 19th July, says that when Mahárája Dalip Singh's first letter, addressed by him to the Sikh community at the time of his departure from England, induced the Government of India to prevent him from setting foot on Indian soil, it is difficult to say what serious notice the Government will take of his second letter. The question is what has encouraged the Mahárája, who is quite powerless, to hold out such threats to the paramount power. If he is really capable of doing anything, he should have quietly done it instead of giving publicity to his intention beforehand. Barking dogs do not bite. Such empty threats cannot frighten the British Government.

The same.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circu'ation. 660 copies.

Reduction of public expenditure.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, adverting to the subject of reduction of public expenditure, remarks that Anglo-Indian newspapers have recommended a reduction only in the pay of native officers, but that such a proceeding would be highly objectionable and cause discontent among the native community. If retrenchment is desired in this direction, all official salaries above a certain limit should be reduced proportionately.

Circulation, 102 copies.

The same.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 19th July, in commenting on the same subject remarks that hitherto whenever the subject has come to the front, Government has contented itself with dismissing low-paid clerks and chaprásis. But obviously the dismissal of such men means starvation to them while no material saving is effected. If Government is really desirous of enforcing economy in the administration, it should reduce all official salaries exceeding Rs. 100 a month.

Circulation, 660 copies.

Establishment of a Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, approves of the proposed establishment of a Legislative Council at Allahabad, and thinks that the measure will be beneficial to these provinces.

Circulation, 800 copies.

Need for the establishment of a Legislative Council in the Panjáb.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 19th July, referring to the sanction by the Secretary of State of the proposed establishment of a Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, observes that there appears to be no good reason why this privilege should be withheld from the Panjáb. During his visit to Lahore in April, 1885, Lord Dufferin declared in reply to the Memorial of the Lahore Indian Association on the subject that he would consider the proposal. It is not known whether His Lordship

has since had occasion to think over the matter. There is no want of properly qualified natives in the province to sit in the local legislature. When there are 700 representatives of the people in the English Parliament, there should be at least a Legislative Council in each province in this country.

Circulation, 165 copies.

Admission of Pandit Jwála Prasád Shankhadhar, M.A., to the Native Civil Service.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd July, approves of the admission of Pandit Jwála Prasád Shankhadhar, M.A., to the Statutory Native Civil Service, and is glad to say that Sir Alfred Lyall's Government is disposed to encourage high education.

Saiyid Amír Husain's elevation to the Supreme Legislature.

The same paper, of the 25th July, says that Musalmans appear to have been annoyed at the strictures of Hindu newspapers of Calcutta against Saiyid Amir Husain's elevation to the Supreme Legislature. Neither Hindu nor Muhammadan newspapers should indulge in personalities on such occasions, but they should protest against the present method of selection and recommend the adoption of election.

Circulation, 254 copies.

Receipts given by landlords to tenants for payments of rent.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunar*, of the 13th July, received on the 21st idem, complains that in these provinces landlords generally give receipts to tenants for payments made by the latter on account of rent on small pieces of paper that the receipts are not very clearly written, and that the result is tenants are sometimes obliged to pay the rent over again, as happened in Chunar some years ago. In order to put a stop to this evil tenants should be supplied with books containing printed receipts, and the landlords should always give receipts in those books.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Extension of Sir Charles Aitchison's term of office.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 17th July, referring to the memorials forwarded to the Supreme Government from the Panjáb, praying for the extension of Sir Charles Aitchison's term of

office, remarks that these memorials are not worth much. Sir Charles has bestowed no substantial benefits on the people True, he supported the Ilbert Bill, but his policy is to please his superiors. Had he been Lieutenant-Governor in Lord Lytton's time, he would have equally supported His Lordship's measures. His new judicial scheme puts three and a half lakhs of rupees more into the pockets of Europeans every year, but otherwise it has proved an entire failure. He suspended or dismissed several high native officers, while he always overlooked the faults of European officers. He has prescribed competitive examinations for selecting officials for the subordinate executive service, which will tend to exclude persons of good family from that service. In conclusion the *Rafiq* praises Lord Reay, and observes that memorials praying for an extension of term of office should be forwarded in favour of officers like His Lordship.

Circulation, 165 copies.

Hindi *versus* Urdu.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st July, with reference to the language question, is of opinion that Hindi should be made the Court language in these Provinces, inasmuch as Hindi is the language of the bulk of the population, and Hindi character is quite unambiguous. Even Muhammadans in the interior of the country speak Hindi and not Urdu.

Circulation, 75 copies.

Native Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination.

The *Bahár-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 17th July, complains that native Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents, when they go on tour during the cold weather, put up with vaccinators, compel them to feed them and their horses gratis, and also extort money from them. If any vaccinators do not pay them anything, they send false reports against them to the higher authorities and get them dismissed. A vaccinator at Garhmuktesar, who had been 12 years in service, was forced to resign by the Superintendent.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Decision of suits by arbitrators.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd July, publishes an article which is in the form of a letter addressed by one Báwá Narain Singh,

Vakil, to his countrymen. The writer advises them to refer their disputes to arbitration in order to escape the ruinous cost of regular suits, and endeavours to show that in that way they would be able to get their disputes decided at a very small cost.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Wasikas, Oudh.

The *Karnámah* (Lucknow), of the 19th July, regrets to say that Lord Dufferin is of opinion that the wasika-holders at Lucknow should be paid 20 years' wasika in advance once for all or should receive the allowances only for three generations more, and that at reduced rates. The men will be allowed to elect between the two ways of payment. The newspaper condemns the proposal as a breach of trust on the part of Government, and remarks that in accordance with the terms of the agreements concluded between the Hon'ble East India Company and the late rulers of Oudh, who had deposited money with the former for the payment of wasikas out of interest on the deposits, the Government of India is bound to pay the allowances regularly for ever.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Official migration to the hills.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, with reference to the hills question, is of opinion that only the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay and Madras, who are not acclimatised, should go to the hills with necessary staff and office establishment. But the migration of all other officers is unnecessary and should be put a stop to.

Circulation, 890 copies.

The same.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 21st July, in commenting on the same subject, says that the official migrations to the hills involve a great deal of expenditure to Government, and that the higher authorities lose touch with the people during their residence in the hills. Hence the *Sudhá* urges the abolition of the practice, and refers to the public meeting which was lately held at Calcutta to protest against the Simla exodus.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Increase in school fees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, complains that school fees have lately been doubled in these provinces and that this increase is sure to be injurious to the cause of education. It is well known that the Department of Public Instruction is no burden on the Government Treasury, inasmuch as a school cess is levied from landlords. Government is mistaken in thinking that the spread of high education will make this country another Ireland. True, young Bengal often makes unjust attacks on Government, but there is nothing to justify the conclusion that high education will have the same effect on the people in other parts of the country. The newspaper then complains of the reduction of age for the Civil Service Examination, the levy of the income-tax from legal practitioners, who already pay a tax on the renewal of their certificates, and from occupying house-owners, and the alleged ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans. In conclusion the *Azád* urges that school fees should not be raised.

Circulation, 660 copies.

Need for Industrial Schools in India.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 24th July, says that, in his speech at the opening of the Muir Central College at Allahabad in April last, Lord Dufferin pointed out that Government could not possibly provide employment for all the educated youths turned out from schools and colleges every year, and advised them therefore to turn their attention to technical education. As soon as the native newspapers of Bengal heard of His Lordship's speech their indignation knew no bounds, and they heaped abuse on his head. They said that the secret object of Government was to check the spread of high education in order that they might always continue to be its slaves. But nothing could be a greater mistake than this. It is to be regretted that, although Bengalis have made such great progress in English education, they have become very conceited and are always ready to put the worst possible construction on the words and acts of Government officers.

The *Akhbár* then states that England owes her present greatness to the improvement and development of her industries and commerce, and urges that Government should establish at least one industrial school in every province in this country. In order to meet the cost of these new institutions some of the existing colleges may be abolished and funds should be also raised by public subscription.

Circulation, 102 copies.

Exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the public service.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 19th July, regrets to say that the exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the public service is a great stain on the British reputation for justice and impartiality, and prevents British rule from acquiring that amount of popularity which it otherwise would.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Jhelum shooting case.

A correspondent of the *Sarár-i-Qaisari* (Rámpur), of the 22nd July, referring to the case of the European at Jhelum, who was charged with causing the death of a native, and fined Rs. 10 by the Magistrate, observes that natives may be justly proud that their lives are still worth Rs. 10. But the time is looming in the distance when the heirs of deceased persons in such cases will have to pay the accused the price of the powder and shot spent in killing their relatives. Such is the conduct of Englishmen towards natives, but still they complain that the Burmese do not quietly acquiesce in the establishment of British rule in their country.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Children prohibited from wearing jewellery and the frequent occurrence of thefts, Vazirabad.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 15th July, in a communicated article, is glad to state that the Magistrate of Vazirabad has strictly prohibited the inhabitants of that city from adorning their children with valuable ornaments, but complains of the frequent occurrence of thefts there.

Circulation, 2,200 copies.

Pilgrims to Badri Nath, Kumaun.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 19th July, in a communicated article complains that the pilgrims to Badri Nath generally

take bad and uneven roads through ignorance, and get to the railway at Moradabad after eight or ten days' journey. A notice should be put up at the Chaukhutia bridge advising pilgrims to go to Kathgodam. In this route they would have every convenience, and get to the railway in three days. Moreover trees should be planted and mile-stones erected on the roads.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Oudh Rent Bill.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, in a communicated article, regrets to say that in commenting on the Oudh Rent Bill, the *Pioneer* has made a most unjust attack on talukdars, which cannot be too strongly condemned. The Allahabad newspaper observes that the outbreak of the mutiny was very favorable to talukdars; that their position has greatly been improved since after the mutiny, and that Sir Charles Wingfield, the late Chief Commissioner, was their saviour. The *Pioneer* is a double-mouthed serpent. In all controversies relative to the rights of natives as against Europeans it behaves as a conservative of the first order and strongly opposes the claims of natives. But, on other occasions, it affects liberal ideas when it suits its purpose to do so. Every unprejudiced person must admit that talukdars were held in high respect in the time of the late native rulers in Oudh. But such discussions are useless. The tenancy question should be judged on its own merits. But the *Pioneer* is quite incapable of understanding the measure. Had its editor been a landlord, then he would have been able to judge properly of the proposed changes in the law. It is very easy for the Allahabad journal to say that the payment of compensation for disturbance will be just and fair; but can it show on what grounds a tenant is entitled to any compensation for disturbance at the expiration of his seven years' lease? Were the proprietors of the *Pioneer* required to pay the income-tax at double the rate fixed in the Income Tax Act, would they

not object to this? In his despatch of the 10th February, 1885, the Secretary of State has clearly come to the conclusion that in Oudh cultivators have no rights. Is there any proof to show that they had any rights under the Muhammadan kings? If not, Government is not justified in creating new rights in their favour at the expense of landlords. If Government so greatly sympathizes with them, it should itself give them something instead of compelling landowners to do so. Under the present law compensation is allowed for improvements made within thirty years of the claim. Nothing could be more unjust than to abolish this limit. A tenant who benefits by an improvement for thirty years is fully compensated for the outlay. Is Government prepared to increase the term of settlement from thirty years? If not, it will be a great injustice to landlords to do away with the limit of thirty years in reference to compensation for improvements. The provisions of section 24 of the Bill are most unjust. There appears to be no good reason why, in case of applications for permission to make improvements, the orders of the Deputy Commissioner should be final. The Deputy Commissioner may be prejudiced against the tenant or the landowner. In that case his decision cannot be just and impartial. The power of interference in an estate, given to the Local Government under section 129 of the Bill, is also highly objectionable. The landlords are threatened with such misfortunes, but there is no provision in the Bill to the effect that, in case of misconduct, a tenant will be liable to summary ejectment by the landowner without payment of any compensation. It is well known that people often incur the displeasure of District Officers, and therefore there is reason to fear that the latter may abuse the power bestowed on them by section 24 in order to gratify their wrath. The provisions of section 102 are most absurd. If a cultivator occupies land without the consent of the landlord, he will only be liable to pay rent at the rate payable in the preceding year. Suppose a landlord has 20 *bighas* of *ais*, and he has been

able to cultivate only ten *bighas* on account of the scarcity of seed or any other cause, while the other ten *bighas* have been occupied and cultivated by another person without his consent. Under the new law he will lose his *sir* occupied by the cultivator, and will only be entitled to receive rent for it. It is really very strange that, when a person occupies the house of another person without the permission of the latter, the former should only have to pay rent, but should not be liable to any punishment. The Bill contains many such objectionable provisions, and should not be passed in its present shape.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation. 500 copies.

Káshmir.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 21st July, observes that if the rumours about the introduction of administrative reforms in Káshmir are well founded, that State will soon become a model State in the Panjáb. But the newspaper has heard with regret that the darbár is disposed to make new laws for the administration of justice. An increase of laws will greatly encourage litigation, and will prove the ruin of the people, as it has proved in British India.

Circulation, 350 copies.

The same.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore), of the 19th July, says that the news lately received from Káshmir is unsatisfactory. The Christian Missionaries are acquiring greater and greater influence every day, and have already converted six Káshmiris on a single occasion to the Christian religion. Some European soldiers instigated their hounds to attack and kill three kine. It would seem that the late earthquakes in Káshmir were the signs of these calamities.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Hindus in Bahâwalpur.

The *Khair Khodh-i-Káhmir* (Lahore), of the 22nd July, praises the Nawáb of Bahâwalpur, his prime minister, and other high officers for their impartiality and religious toleration, and observes that a great deal of ill-treatment to which Hindus were subjected at the hand of Mussalmans in that State has been put

a step to under the enlightened rule of the present Chief. But still Hindus labor under several disabilities. They are unable to build new temples and cannot freely blow the shell. When they lie down on their beds, they have to take care that their feet are not turned towards Mecca. A still more serious grievance of the Hindus in Bahawalpur is that shops for the sale of beef are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the shops of Hindu traders in the streets of the city. The Nawáb and his ministers should see to this.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Postal officials in Quetta.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 21st July, in a communicated article, complains that postal officials in Quetta, although some of them have already been punished for embezzling public money and receiving bribes, have not mended their ways. They do not issue a money-order until the applicant has paid them something, and even sell money-order forms at two *annas* each.

Circulation, 165 copies.

Need for privies in third-class railway carriages.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st July, urges that third-class railway carriages should be provided with privies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Anjuman-i-Panjab, Lahore.

The Urdu Journal of the Anjuman-i-Panjab, Lahore, in its issue of the 17th July, publishes a brief account of the work done by that association during the last 21 years, and appeals to the public for pecuniary aid in order to enable it to extend the sphere of its usefulness.

Circulation, 450 copies.

A Muhammadan coolie killed by Rája Harbans Singh's elephant, Lahore.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 17th July, complains that lately an elephant belonging to Rája Harbans Singh, a nobleman of Lahore, broke loose in the evening and roamed about in the streets of the city during the whole night. Next morning the animal killed a Muhammadan

coolie, and was secured with great difficulty by its old driver. The newspaper finds fault with the police for not taking measures to secure the animal at night, and urges that they should take action against the owner under section 289 of the Penal Code. (The *Ghamkhwar-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 22nd July, in answer to the strictures of the *Rafiq*, charges its contemporary with prejudice, and remarks that the animal was secured by chains, but it broke loose on being teased by a grass-cutter. The police and the Rája's men tried their best to keep the animal confined to one place, but were unsuccessful.)

Circulation, 450 copies.

Criminal prosecutions instituted against the *Riyázu-l-Akhbár* by the Magistrate of Gorakhpur.

It appears from the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 17th July, that the Magistrate of Gorakhpur has instituted two prosecutions against the proprietor of the *Riyázu-l-Akhbár* and the *Fitna*, one for not giving the name of the press, &c., in the latter newspaper, and the other for publishing advertisements of aphrodisiacs in obscene terms in the former newspaper.

Police station at Badshahi-Mandi, Allahabad.

The *Prayág Mitra* (Allahabad), of the 21st July, complains that the house in which the Police-station at Badshahi-Mandi is situated is not suited to the purpose, and that the police are exposed to great inconvenience and trouble in consequence. The Municipal Committee should see to this.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Bridge at Nakodar, Jalandar.

The *Aftáb-i-Hind* (Jalandar), of the 24th July, is surprised that although dozens of men are drowned every year in crossing the bridge at Nakodar, Government has not yet considered it necessary to improve the bridge. Had even a pony, belonging to a European been drowned there, measures would have been at once taken to prevent accidents in future. The bridge should be raised higher once for all in order to prevent it from being submerged.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	*Aftáb* ...	Káimganj ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Nasíru-l-Zamán Khán.	July 16th ...	July 20th ...	64 copies.
2	*Aftáb-i-Islámiáb* ...	Lahore ...	" ...	" ...	Áyá Singh ...	" 20th ...	" 23rd.	
3	*Aftáb-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	" ...	" ...	Ilhám Alí ...	" 19th ...	" 22nd ...	184 "
4	*Aftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	" ...	" ...	Barkat Alí ...	" 24th ...	" 26th ...	350 "
5	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	" ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Búta Singh ...	" 19th, 21st & 23rd.	" 22nd, 24th & 26th.	500 "
6	*Aínu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moráddbád ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Dilawar Alí ...	" 16th ...	" 25th ...	140 "
7	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 20th ...	" 23rd ...	70 "
8	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	" ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	" 17th & 21st,	" 20th & 24th,	2,800 "
9	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí Khán ...	" 17th & 20th,	" 21st & 24th,	254 "
10	*Ahmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	" ...	" ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	" 23rd ...	" 25th ...	84 "
11	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	" 17th, 20th & 24th.	" 20th, 22nd & 26th.	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government).
12	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 19th ...	" 22nd ...	102 copies.
13	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Alí Amjad Husain ...	" 21st ...	" 24th ...	250 "
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Chandan Lál ...	" 17th ...	" 23rd ...	150 "
15	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	" ...	" ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" " ...	" 21st ...	250 "
16	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	" 21st ...	" 25th ...	102 "

17	*Ásád*	Lucknow	,,	Weekly	Ahmad Alí	,, 20th	,, 21st	240	,,
18	*Bahár-i-Hind*	Agrá	,,	,,	Momin Husain	,, 17th	,, 20th	75	,,
19	*Bharat Jiwan*	Benares	Hindí	,,	Rám Krishn Varmá,	,, 19th	,, ,,	2,200	,,
20	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*	Bareilly	Urdú	,,	Thákur Prasád	,, 17th	,, 21st	200	,,
21	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur	,,	,,	Muhammad Husain,	,, 19th	,, ,,	430	,,
22	*Dánish-i-Hind*	Multán	,,	,,	Ráj Náth	,, 21st	,, 26th	120	,,
23	*Delhí Punch*	Lahore	,,	,,	Fazlu-l-dín	,, ,,	,, 25th	315	,,
24	*Dharm Sabhá Kapúrthalá.*	Kapúrthala	,,	,,	Báwá Arjun Singh	,, 10th, 17th & 24th.	,, 22nd & 26th,	378	,,
25	*Ghamkhodr-i-Hind*	Lahore	,,	,,	Mahárj Kishun	,, 17th	,, 20th	425	,,
26	*Gurmukhí Akhbár*	Amritsar	Gurmukhí	,,	Lahná Singh	,, 21st	,, 26th	300	,,
27	*Hamdi-i-Hind*	Allahábád	Urdú	,,	Sadaru-l-dín	,, 18th	,, 24th	515	,,
28	*Hindustán*	Kálákankar	Hindí	Daily	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	,, 20th to 25th,	,, 21st to 26th,	165	,,
29	*Jam Prabhá*	Farrukhnagar,	,,	Monthly	Jiyá Lál	For July	,, 24th	100	,,
30	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasád	July 21st	,, 26th	125	,,
31	*Jáme-i-Erudí*	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl	,, 22nd	,, 25th	125	,,
32	*Jáme-i-Ter*	,,	,,	,,	Ganeshi Lál	,, 24th	,, 26th	90	,,
33	*Jám-i-Jamshéd*	Moráddábád	,,	,,	Jamshed Alí	,, 18th	,, 21st	150	,,
34	*Kawánmal*	Lucknow	,,	,,	Muhammad Yáqúb	,, 19th	,, ,,	250	,,
35	*Kashí Patrikká*	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	,,	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	,, 23rd	,, 24th	575 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).	
36	*Kaul Vachan Sudhá*	,,	Hindí	,,	Chintámani Ráo	,, 5th	,, 23rd	375 copies.	
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam.*	Delhí	Urdú	,,	Mír Hasan	,, 24th	,, 26th	200	,,
38	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore	,,	,,	Sálig Rám	,, 22nd	,, 25th	300	,,
39	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá	,,	,,	Birj Lál	,, 16th	,, 20th	300	,,
40	*Khurshéd-i-Afáq*	Pílíbhít	,,	,,	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	,, 21st	,, 23rd	200	,,
41	*Koh-i-Núr*	Lahore	,,	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	,, 20th & 22nd,	,, 22nd & 24th,	450	,,
42	*Lahore Gazette*	,,	,,	Weekly	Dídár Bakhsh	,, 17th	,, 20th	100	,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
43	*Lytton Gazette*	Delhí	Urdú	Bi-monthly	Bulâqí Dás	July 24th	July 26th	400 copies.
44	*Márwár Gazette*	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	" 19th	" 23rd	190 "
45	*Mushír-i-Qaisar*	Lucknow	Urdú	"	Ghulám Muhammad,	" 21st	" 21st	300 "
46	*Matla-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgá Prasád	" 17th	" 22nd	89 "
47	*Mauj-i-Narbudda*	Hoshangábád,	"	"	Abdul Karím	" 20th	" 23rd	276 "
48	*Manáq-hé-Putlá*	Rámpur	"	"	Muhammad Rasá	" 22nd	" 26th.	
49	*Mihr-i-Nímroz*	Bijnor	"	"	Muhibu-l-lah	" "	" 26th	250 "
50	*Mittra Vilás*	Lahore	Hindí	"	Mukund Rám	" 19th	" 21st	350 "
51	*Mufid-i-Ám*	Ágrá	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khán	" 20th	" 24th	100 "
52	*Mulki Shuhúd*	Lahore	"	Weekly	Fazlu-l-dín	" 19th	" 26th	650 "
53	*Mullá Dopiázá*	"	"	"	Alá Dín	" 21st	" "	1,400 "
54	*Municipal Guide*	Ágrá	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-monthly	Khairu-l-lah Khán	" 15th	" "	50 "
55	*Nizám-i-Ásam*	Moráddábád	Urdú	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 18th	" 21st	125 "
56	*Najmu-l-Hind*	"	"	"	Avtár Krishn	" 15th & 23rd,	" 21st & 25th,	160 "
57	*Nasím-i-Ágrá*	Ágrá	"	"	Jamná Dás	" 23rd	" 24th	335 "
58	*Nasím-i-Hind*	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Narâyan	" 15th	" 20th	52 "
59	*Nasím-i-Sahar*	Badáun	"	"	Imtiáz Ahmad	" 20th	" 23rd	175 "
60	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	Moráddábád	"	"	Fahímu-l-dín	" "	" "	100 "
61	*Nur Afshán*	Ludhiáná	"	"	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 22nd	" 24th	755 "
62	*Nur-i-Ásmán*	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamíd	" 17th	" 21st	344 "
63	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár*	Delhí	"	"	Nusrat Ali	" 17th	" 22nd	200 "
64	*Nyáyu Sudhá*	Hardá	Marâthí-English.	"	Básudeva Bhâskar	" 21st	" 23rd	390 "
65	*Oudh Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 20th to 26th,	" 20th to 26th,	660 copies (in-

											cluding 94 copies taken by Government.)
66	*Panjábí Akhbár*	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-dín	"	17th & 21st,	"	20th & 25th,	300	copies.
67	*Panjáb Punch*	"	"	Weekly	Fírozu-l-dín	"	21st	"	25th	80	"
68	*Páte Khán*	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahmán	"	"	"	24th	400	"
69	*Patiálá Akhbár*	Patiálá	"	"	Dín Muhammad	"	20th	"	22nd	670	"
70	*Prayág Mittra*	Allahábád	Hindí	Bi-monthly	Jagannáth	"	21st	"	"		
71	*Prayág Samáchár*	"	"	Weekly	Dewakí Nandan	"	"	"	21st	550	"
72	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut	"	"	Ganeshí Lál	"	20th	"	22nd	70	"
73	*Qaisarí*	Jullundur	Urdú	"	Ahmad Bakhsh	"	24th	"	25th	125	"
74	*Rafáh-i-Ám*	Siálkot	"	"	Diván Chand	"	16th	"	20th	300	"
75	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	Lahore	"	"	Muharram Alí	"	17th	"	"	450	"
76	*Rafiq-i-Akhbár*	Benares	"	"	Ghulám Husain	"	19th	"	21st	250	"
77	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Nádir Alí	"	17th, 20th & 22nd.	"	20th, 22nd & 24th.	550	"
78	*Rájpútand Gazette*	Ajmere	Hindí-Urdú	Weekly	Murád Alí	"	19th	"	21st	381	"
79	*Ratan Prakásh*	Ratlam	Urdú	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	"	15th	"	"	125	"
80	*Rohilkhand Punch*	Morádábád	"	"	Jamshed Alí	"	18th	"	"		
81	*Roshnah*	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	"	19th to 24th,	"	20th to 26th,	150	"
82	*Sabáyu-l-Akhbár*	Baháwalpur	"	Weekly	Dwárká Náth	"	22nd	"	25th	250	"
83	*Sahífu-l-Qudsí*	Delhí	"	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	"	"	"	23rd	325	"
84	*Sajjan Kírtí Sudhákar*	Udaipur	Hindí	"	Banshí Dhar	"	19th	"	24th	200	"
85	*Sajjan Vinod*	Ágrá	"	Bi-monthly	Sri Krishn Lál	"	21st	"	22nd	200	"
86	*Saresh-i-Benares*	Benares	Urdú	Weekly	Wali Muhammad	"	24th	"	24th	450	"
87	*Shám-i-Oudh*	Fyzabad	"	Tri-monthly,	Dwárká Dás	"	21st	"	25th	150	"
88	*Shula-i-Túr*	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Muhammad Ibráhím,	"	20th	"	22nd	61	"
89	*Siráju-l-Akhbár*	Jhelam	"	"	Faqír Muhammad	"	19th	"	"	307	"
90	*Subodh Sindhu*	Khandwa	Marátha-Hindí.	"	Lakshman Anant	"	21st	"	24th	210	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

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						1886.	1886.	
91	*Surúr-i-Qaisari* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Muhammad Razá ...	July 22nd ...	July 25th ...	150 copies.
92	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	„ 19th ...	„ 21st ...	80 „
93	*Vastr-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	„ ...	„ ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	„ 18th ...	„ „ ...	200 „
94	*Vazíru-l-Mulk* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ghulám Ahmad ...	„ 20th ...	„ 24th.	
95	*Victoria Paper* ...	„ ...	„ ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	„ 17th to 23rd,	„ 20th to 26th,	800 „
96	*Zarfu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Sábit Alí ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	200 „

ALLAHABAD,
The 31st July, 1886.

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SELECTIONS

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